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Mount Airy Nurseries

1900

David G. Yates & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1869

7356 Germantown Avenue
PHILADELPHIA PA

Healthy and Hardy Deciduous and Evergreen TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, ETC.

INCLUDING LARGE TREES FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT

MOUNT AIRY NURSERIES PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Instructions to Correspondents

As this Catalogue contains only our leading specialties and the best of the new and old varieties, we would request correspondents desiring anything not noted herein to send us a list of their wants, as we have a large general assortment of planting material which we can supply at reasonable prices. The fact that our Nurseries have been established for THIRTY YEARS is a sure guarantee of our responsibility, and our long experience has enabled us to grow the best stock obtainable. We transplant our stock several times in the Nurseries, so that it lifts with STRONG, FIBROUS ROOTS.

Shipping. Being located on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading railroads, we are enabled to ship promptly and with dispatch. When specific shipping instructions do not accompany an order, we use our judgment as to the best route. After delivery to the forwarders, all articles are at the risk of the purchaser.

Packing. Packing will be carefully done in boxes or bales, and delivered free of expense at our freight station, charge being made for only actual cost of material used in packing.

Orders. Orders should be placed as early in the season as possible, to insure the best selection of varieties.

Shipping Seasons. Fall shipments usually begin early in September and continue until freezing weather. Spring shipments begin early in March and continue until the middle of May, unless the season should be far advanced.

Terms of Payment. Cash or satisfactory security on delivery or shipment of orders to unknown correspondents.

Visitors. Parties are cordially invited to visit our Nurseries and inspect the stock. The Chestnut Hill trolley passes our office door at Germantown and Gowen avenues. We are also only a few minutes' walk from both Mount Airy station, on Chestnut Hill Branch of Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and Allen Lane station, on Chestnut Hill Branch of Pennsylvania railroad.

Inspection. Our Nurseries have been inspected by an authorized agent of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Pennsylvania, and we hold a certificate to the effect that "the stock is free from the presence of San José Scale, West Indian Peach Scale, Black Knot, Rosette, Yellows, or other injurious insects or diseases that might be transferred on nursery stock from the nursery to the orchard or garden."

Gardeners. We have on file a list of competent and reliable gardeners awaiting engagements. Parties needing gardeners will probably secure better ones through us than on their own responsibility. We make no charges, our only wish being to assist our customers in what is often a difficult matter.

DAVID G. YATES & CO.

7356 Germantown Avenue

CABLE ADDRESS, AIRY, PHILA.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Group of Trees composed of Liquidambar, Elm, Norway Maple, Etc.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

We offer all the suitable kinds of Deciduous Trees, carefully grown, so that they lift with strong, fibrous roots, thus insuring success in transplanting.

For list of extra large specimen trees for immediate effect, also for street and avenue trees, see pages 7 and 8. In shade trees for extensive street planting, we call attention to our fine stock of Sugar, Norway and Silver Maples, grown especially for this purpose. Those wishing trees and shrubs in large quantities are invited to correspond with us.

PRICES for the following: From 50 cts. to \$1.50 each, according to size and variety.
Special prices quoted on large quantities.

ACER (Maple). A valuable and highly ornamental family of trees. The Sugar, Norway, Sycamore, Silver and Red varieties are invaluable as shade trees for street and avenue planting.

A. campestre (English, or Cork-Barked Maple). A slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark.

A. colchicum rubrum (Red Colchicum Maple). From Japan. Of medium size and elegant form; the young growth is bright crimson.

A. dasycarpum (Silver-Leaved Maple). A hardy, rapid grower; valuable for producing a quick shade.

A. —, var. Wierii laciniatum (Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple). One of the best cut-or dissected-leaved trees. Being of rapid growth, it soon produces an effect.

A. Negundo (Ash-Leaved Maple). A rapid grower, with foliage resembling that of the ash.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known.

A. pseudo-platanus (European Sycamore Maple). A handsome tree, of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage and smooth, ash-gray bark.

A. —, var. purpurea (Purple-Leaved Sycamore Maple). Tree of fine, robust habit; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath.

ACER rubrum (Red, or Scarlet Maple). A native tree; foliage changes in autumn to gorgeous tints.

A. saccharinum (Sugar Maple). Valuable; of stately growth, fine form and foliage.

ÆSCULUS hippocastanum (Common Horse Chestnut). A handsomely formed tree of large size, with very attractive white flowers.

Æ. —, var. alba fl. pl. (Double White-Flowering Horse Chestnut). A superb variety, with double flowers. The tree is of fine pyramidal habit.

Æ. rubicunda (Red-Flowering Horse Chestnut). A splendid tree, with showy red flowers.

ALNUS glutinosa (European, or Common Alder). Height about 40 to 50 feet; very rapid in growth; fine and hardy.

A. laciniata imperialis (Imperial Cut Leaved Alder). Very graceful, slender and stately, with large, deeply cut leaves.

ANDROMEDA arborea (Sorrel Tree). Bears white flowers of uncommon beauty; foliage turns in autumn to a beautiful scarlet.

ARALIA Japonica (Angelica Tree, Hercules' Club). A splendid tree from Japan, with erect, spiny shoots, rich foliage and large panicles of white flowers.

A. spinosa. Native to the southern states.

BETULA alba (European White, or Weeping Birch). Has graceful foliage and silvery white bark. Desirable as a single specimen or for grouping.

B. —, var. pendula laciniata (Weeping Cut-Leaved Birch). The deeply cut fern-like leaves are especially attractive.

□ **B. lutea** (Yellow Birch). Quite distinct; has yellow bark.

B. papyracea (Paper Birch). Grows into a large, shapely tree, having large leaves and white bark.

CARPINUS Americana (American Hornbeam). A native species, with mode of growth quite similar to the beech, but with foliage thinner and more irregular in form.

CASTANEA Americana (American Chestnut). Leads all others in the sweetness of its nuts. It is a very rapid grower and should be given ample room.

C. Japonica (Japanese Chestnut). Its medium growth makes it valuable for small places. The nuts are larger than the Spanish.

C. —, var. Paragon. A variety of the Spanish Chestnut, fruiting when quite young.

C. vesca (Spanish Chestnut). A tree of large size, with large nuts.

CATALPA bignonioides (Catalpa). A fast-growing, spreading tree, bearing panicles of nearly white flowers.

C. aurea (Golden-Leaved Catalpa). Leaves large, suffused with a permanent golden color; remarkably handsome.

C. Bungei (Nana) (Chinese Catalpa). A remarkable species, forming a dense bush.

C. Kämpferi (Japanese Catalpa). This makes a medium-sized tree; produces its yellowish white flowers in mid-June.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). Its immense panicles of flowers are much like those of *C. bignonioides*, but they appear fully a week earlier. A very rapid growing tree.

CERASUS alba fl. pl. (Large Double-Flowering Cherry). A fine sort, of rapid growth, flowering into a mass of white bloom.

C. rosea pendula. A weeping form of the Japanese Cherry, and one of the most beautiful weepers in cultivation.

CERCIS Canadensis (American Judas Tree, or Red Bud). Very showy and beautiful when in bloom.

C. Japonica (Japan Judas Tree). Native of Japan; of recent introduction.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). Has large foliage and racemes of delicate white flowers.

CLADRASTIS tinctoria (Virgilia lutea) (Yellow-Wood). One of the finest American trees, resembling the robinias.

CORNUS florida (White-Flowering Dogwood). An American species of fine form. Foliage large, dark red in autumn.

C. —, var. flore rubra (New Red-Flowering Dogwood). Very handsome in flower and foliage; the leaves turn crimson in autumn.

CRATÆGUS Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). Long thorns, glossy foliage, and bright fruit in autumn. Makes a fine hedge and screen plant.

C. oxyacantha (Common Hawthorn). The celebrated English hedge plant.

C. —, var. fl. pl. (Double White Thorn). Has small, double white flowers.

C. —, var. coccinea fl. pl. (Double Scarlet Thorn). A tree of fine habit, with rich foliage.

CYTISUS laburnum (Common Laburnum, or Golden Chain). A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage.

FAGUS ferruginea (American Beech). A large, native tree, with smooth bark and horizontal branches.

F. sylvatica (European Beech). Foliage larger and habit more compact than in the preceding. See illustration, page 7.

F. —, var. cuprea (Copper-Leaved Beech). A variety with young shoots and foliage of a paler color than those of the Purple-Leaved and Copper-Colored.

F. —, var. heterophylla (Fern-Leaved Beech). Tree of elegant habit and delicately cut foliage.

F. —, var. incisa (Cut-Leaved Beech). A fine, erect, free-growing tree, with deeply incised foliage.

F. —, var. pendula (Weeping Beech). One of the most effective of drooping trees. The branches form a picturesque outline in winter.

F. —, var. purpurea (Purple-Leaved Beech). Similar in habit and rapidity of growth to the common beech of our forests, but the foliage is of a dark purple or bright chocolate color.

F. —, var. Riversii (Rivers' Blood-Leaved Beech). Where a low-growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this.

FRAXINUS Americana (American White Ash). A native tree of large, rapid growth.

F. excelsior (European Ash). Forms a large tree with full, round head; of rapid growth.

GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). Of rapid, upright growth, with rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots and feathery foliage.

KÆLREUTERIA paniculata. From China. A hardy small tree, with fine-lobed leaves and large panicles of showy flowers.

LARIX Europæa (European Larch). A deciduous conifer of regular, conical form, with slender, drooping branches and soft, light green foliage.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). A large native tree, with rough, corky bark and shining, deeply-lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in autumn.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). One of our very largest native trees, with smooth, shining leaves.

MAGNOLIAS. The richness of their green foliage and the splendor of their early spring bloom place them among the most desirable ornamental trees and shrubs.

M. acuminata (Cucumber Magnolia). Bluish green leaves, 6 to 9 inches long; yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple, in June.

M. conspicua (Chinese White Magnolia). Of medium size, covered in May with masses of large, pure white flowers, which appear before the leaves.

M. glauca (Swamp Laurel, or Sweet Bay). A small tree; leaves shining above, whitish underneath. Fragrant flowers in May and June.

M. Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). Foliage large; flowers cup-shaped, dark purple; very showy; finest of the purple Magnolias.

M. macrophylla (Great-Leaved Magnolia). Superb variety of medium size; leaves long, white underneath.

M. obovata (Cup-Shaped Magnolia). Cup-shaped flowers; red outside, pearl-gray within.

M. —, var. purpurea (Chinese Purple Magnolia). A dwarf variety; dark green leaves and purple flowers.

M. parviflora or **Watsonii**. Of dwarf habit, with large, deep green foliage and large flowers; delicious fragrance; very rare.

M. Soulangiana (Soulang's Magnolia). Of shrub-like form; foliage large and glossy; flowers purple and white.

MAGNOLIA speciosa (Showy-Flowered Magnolia). Resembles *M. Soulangeana* in growth and foliage, but the flowers are lighter in color, smaller, and bloom a week later.

M. stellata (Hall's Japan Magnolia). A dwarf, shrubby species, with pure white flowers; it blooms earlier than the others. New and scarce.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. A magnificent, well-rounded tree, of large proportions and tropical appearance. The flowers are in immense panicles, blue, trumpet-shaped, sweet-scented, and expand late in May.

PHELLODENDRON amurense. This Chinese tree makes a fine, spreading specimen. The flowers are greenish white, in clusters, in May.

POPULUS (Poplar). All of the Poplars are rapid growers. We can recommend them for groups or hedges to quickly screen unsightly views, for seaside planting, and for street planting on rich or moist soil.

P. alba, var. **Bolleana**. Differs from the parent form in its pyramidal growth.

P. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar). Of strong, rapid growth, with large leaves; is much in demand.

P. Canadensis aurea Van Geertii (Golden Poplar). The foliage has a decided golden tint, which lasts throughout the season.

P. fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). Its tall, pyramidal growth has made this Poplar well known everywhere; very useful in many situations.

P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar). Of strong, quick growth and handsome shape when pruned while young.

PRUNUS domestica fl. pl. (Double White-Flowering Plum). Fine, white, double flowers.

P. padus (European Bird Cherry). A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage.

P. Pissardii (Purple-Leaved Plum). A small tree of beautiful, compact habit; exceedingly ornamental.

P. triloba (Double-Flowering Plum). A shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double rosy flowers.

PYRUS aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). A small, pretty tree, with fine pinnate foliage. It bears numerous clusters of bright red berries, which are very conspicuous and handsome from midsummer till frost.

P. —, var. **quercifolia** (Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash). Of fine pyramidal habit. Deeply lobed, oak-like leaves.

P. —, var. **pendula**. A pronounced weeping tree, with branches spreading and bending to the ground. Fine as an individual specimen.

P. angustifolia (Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab). The best flowering Crab ever introduced. Tree of medium growth; flowers large, vivid pink, intensely fragrant.

QUERCUS alba (American White Oak). One of the grandest American trees.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Perhaps the most esteemed of all Oaks. A large, well-shaped tree; in the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet.

Q. macrocarpa (Mossy-Cup, or Bur Oak). Of spreading form; foliage deeply lobed; the largest and most beautiful among oak leaves.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). Distinguished from all others by its peculiar beauty. The leaves are deep green and finely divided. The foliage turns scarlet and yellow in fall.

Q. robur (English Oak). The Royal Oak of England; a well-known tree, very valuable for ornamental planting.

Q. —, var. **atropurpurea** (Purple-Leaved Oak). A magnificent variety, with dark purple leaves, which retain their beautiful tint the entire summer.

QUERCUS rubra (Red Oak). An American species, of large size and rapid growth; foliage purplish red in the fall.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia (Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo). A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its foliage characteristics of both coniferous and deciduous trees.

SALIX (Willow). A large class of trees useful for shade, quick screens and for planting along the waterside. The bright bark and twigs of some varieties make beautiful winter effects; growth rapid.

S. alba (White Willow). A European sort with light-colored leaves; it makes a good-sized tree.

S. aurea pendula (Golden Weeping Willow). The bark is of a bright golden color.

S. Babylonica (Weeping Willow). Well known.

S. caprea (Goat Willow). A large, bush-like sort; quite ornamental.

S. —, var. **pendula** (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). Grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet high, it forms an umbrella-shaped head.

S. pentandra (Laurel-Leaved Willow). Fine, bright, shining, green foliage, remaining on the tree until late fall. Excellent for massing, and valuable for seashore planting.

S. rosmarinifolia (Rosemary Willow). Has quite small, light green foliage and slender twigs.

S. vitellina (Golden Willow). Valued much for its bright golden-barked twigs in the winter season.

SOPHORA Japonica. A fine, spreading tree, of medium size, bearing panicles of yellowish white flowers early in August.

TILIA Americana (American Linden, or Basswood). A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

T. —, var. **argentea** (White, or Silver Linden). Light green foliage, silvery beneath. A rapid-growing, fine-shaped tree; ornamental and valuable.

T. —, var. **macrophylla** (Broad-Leaved Basswood). Has immense leaves.

T. Europaea (European Linden). A pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

T. —, var. **alba pendula** (Weeping Linden). A charming ornamental tree, with drooping branches and handsome foliage.

ULMUS (Elm). While mostly of large growth, the Elms have a spreading habit unlike that of any other tree. For planting on streets, avenues or as single specimens they are much used.

U. Americana (American White, or Weeping Elm). The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests.

U. —, var. **fulva** (Red, or Slippery Elm). Smaller, with more straggling, open head than the last.

U. campestris (English Elm). An erect, lofty tree of rapid, compact growth.

U. —, var. **Camperdown pendula**. Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque of drooping trees.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

(*Acer polymorphum*.)

The beauty in foliage of these unique dwarf trees cannot be excelled. They put on their beautiful tints in spring and early summer, and renew them in autumn. They are especially adapted for use in grounds where only specimen trees should be planted, and where their beautiful foliage and graceful growth are most appreciated. We have all the best varieties for effective grouping.

PRICE: \$1 to \$2 each, according to size and variety. Prices for extra-large specimens quoted on application.

JAPAN MAPLES—continued.

ACER atropurpureum (Dark Purple-Leaved Japan Maple). Of compact growth; leaves of a beautiful dark purple or claret color, delicately cut.

A. —, var. dissectum or ornatum (Red Cut-Leaved Weeping Japan Maple). The foliage of this variety is a rich claret color, and as delicately cut as the finest fern. Form dwarf and compact, of a distinct weeping habit.

A. —, var. variegatum (Variegated Purple-Leaved Japan Maple). Similar to above; foliage varied with pink.

A. aureum (Gold Broad-Leaved Japan Maple). A very beautiful variety, of slow, compact growth; leaves broad, of a bright golden color.

ACER palmatum (Palm-Leaved Japan Maple). Rich green, changing to crimson in autumn.

A. pinnatifolium atropurpureum. Another finely divided blood-leaved sort; quite distinct.

A. polymorphum. The most vigorous of the type; forms a small, shrubby tree with various shades of color on the young growth; foliage small, deeply lobed, changing to brilliant tints in autumn.

A. roseo-marginatum (Rose-Margined Japan Maple). Bright leaf, bordered with rosy pink.

A. sanguineum (Blood-Leaved Japan Maple). Leaves lobed, of a beautiful reddish crimson; of dwarf, compact growth.

A. versicolor (Various-Colored Japan Maple). Foliage variegated with red, yellow and white.

EVERGREENS.

Evergreens are particularly valuable for ornamental planting, as they are always objects of beauty, summer and winter alike. They may be transplanted successfully at almost any season of the year. We consider early spring, late summer and early fall the best seasons in which to transplant Evergreens.

Our trees and plants have been transplanted several times in the nursery, and consequently have made strong fibrous root-growth that lifts with a ball of earth about the roots, thus insuring success in transplanting.

PRICES for the following: 50 cts. to \$1.50 each, according to size and variety. Lower rates on large quantities. Specimens and rare varieties priced.

ABIES alba (White Spruce). A native tree of fine pyramidal form, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage silvery gray; bark light colored.

ABIES alba, var. aurea (Glory of Spruces). The soft, beautiful foliage of the White Spruce is here enriched with a bright golden yellow which distinctly marks the tips of the leaves upon the upper side.

A. Alcocquiana (Ajanensis). The under side of the foliage is a silvery blue color. We consider it one of the choicest of ornamental.

A. amabilis (Lovely Silver Fir). One of the scarcest and finest of the California Firs. The branches are bushy and thickly covered with leaves, which are dark green above and silvery beneath.

A. balsamea (Balsam Fir). A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark green, somber foliage.

A. Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like the yew. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a fine hedge.

A. Cephalonica (Cephalonian Fir). A beautiful native of the mountainous regions of Cephalonia.

A. Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce). A beautiful, rapid-growing tree, with dark green foliage.

A. Engelmanni. A Colorado Evergreen of much beauty; foliage light blue underneath.

A. excelsa (Norway Spruce). An elegant tree, extremely hardy, and of lofty, rapid growth. Popular for single specimens, or masses for effect or shelter.

A. —, var. inverta. A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce, with larger and brighter foliage than that of the species. The lateral branches are as drooping as a willow's.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). We are not surprised at the great demand for this desirable tree, for it certainly is one of the best of its genus. There is no question as to its hardiness in severest winters. See cut, opposite page.

A. Orientalis (Eastern Spruce). A handsome tree of conical habit.

A. pectinata (European, or Comb-like Silver Fir). Has broad, silvery foliage.

A. pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce). The foliage is silvery blue, and the tree takes on a dense, shapely habit without any pruning.



Colorado Blue Spruce growing in Mount Airy Nurseries.

ABIES pinsapo (Pinsapo Fir). An elegant tree, with singular, roundish, sharp-pointed leaves all around the branches and shoots.

A. polita (Tiger's Tail Spruce). A beautiful species of decided individuality; a slow grower; forms a perfect pyramidal bush, densely clothed with stiff, spiny, dark leaves.

BIOTA Orientalis compacta (Compact Chinese Arborvitæ). A variety of the Chinese, but more dwarf and compact, with conical head of bright green. Perfectly hardy.

B. —, var. aurea (Golden Arborvitæ). Nearly spherical in outline, with bright yellow-tinged foliage. Beautiful and hardy.

B. —, var. elegantissima (Rollinson's Golden Arborvitæ). Of upright, pyramidal form, with the young foliage prettily tipped with golden yellow, which tint is retained summer and winter.

B. —, var. semper aurea (Ever-Golden Arborvitæ). A comparatively new variety of the above; of dwarf but free growth. It retains its golden tint the year round. One of the best golden-variegated Evergreens.

BUXUS Japonica rotundifolia. A round-leaved species of stout growth and dark green foliage.

B. —, var. Fortunei. Similar to *B. rotundifolia*, but leaves smaller and more pointed.

B. arborescens variegata. A variety of the Tree Box which has a quicker and more spreading growth; the foliage is yellow and green variegated.

B. sempervirens. The rounded bush so much used for "box edging."

CRYPTOMERIA elegans. An exceedingly graceful tree from Japan; foliage delicate green; branches very dense and somewhat drooping.

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress). From northern California; forms a tree 100 feet high. It is reasonably hardy and very handsome.

C. —, var. compacta (Compact Lawson's Cypress). Has a more dense habit of growth than the species, and little of its pendulous habit.

C. —, var. erecta (Upright Lawson's Cypress). Differs from the species in its very erect, dense habit of growth.

JUNIPERUS Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). The fertile and sterile plants are very distinct; the former have a drooping habit and light green color; the latter glaucous foliage and a stiff, erect habit.

J. —, var. aurea (New Golden Chinese Juniper). One of the most beautiful of the yellow Coniferae.

J. prostrata (Prostrate Juniper). Of prostrate, trailing habit, with dark, shining green leaves.

J. sabina (Savin Juniper). A dwarf, spreading shrub, with trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soils. Fine for rockwork.

J. —, var. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column.

J. —, var. Suecica (Swedish Juniper). A small, handsome, pyramidal tree, with bluish green foliage.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). Of medium growth, and tapering, symmetrical form; rich, green, compact foliage. A valuable ornamental tree.

PINUS Austriaca (*P. nigricans*) (Austrian, or Black Pine). A native of the mountains of Styria.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). A handsome and distinct European species, of compact, conical form; foliage short and silvery.

P. excelsa (Bhotan Pine). A native of the northern mountains of India. As an ornamental tree this has no superior.

P. Mugho (Dwarf Mugho Pine). An upright,



Abies Nordmanniana at Mount Airy Nurseries. (See page 4.)

small Pine, found on the Pyrenees and Alps. Its general form is that of a Pine bush.

P. pumilio (Dwarf, or Mountain Pine). A low, spreading, curious species, attaining only the size of a bush.

P. strobus (White, or Weymouth Pine). The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, silvery green.

P. —, var. nana (Dwarf White Pine). A dwarf variety of the preceding; leaves much shorter and more silvery.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine, or Fir). A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

PODOCARPUS Japonica (Long-Stalked Yew). Native of Japan. A very handsome and entirely hardy pyramidal tree of second size.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress). A valuable genus of trees and shrubs, not distinct from the true Cypress (*Cupressus*).

R. aurea. A charming free-growing variety.

R. ericoides (Heath-Leaved). A dwarf, compact grower, the foliage of which changes to iron-color in winter.

R. filifera. This has slender, string-like drooping shoots. Quite distinct from any other.

R. leptoclada (Thuja-like). Of rather dwarf, compact habit, with small, fan-like, crested foliage of light glaucous green.

R. lycopodioides (Lycopodium-like). Foliage flattened, of a deep green color.

R. nana. A very attractive and singular variety, forming a dwarf, cushion-shaped little bush, seldom more than 1 or 2 feet high.

R. —, var. aurea. Of slower growth, with foliage of rich bronze-yellow.

RETINOSPORA obtusa. Beautiful and distinct, with graceful, drooping branches.

R. —, var. gracilis. A most graceful Evergreen. More slender than the species, and of brighter green.

R. —, var. nana. One of the best and hardiest. Intensely dark, shell-like leaves of very unusual appearance. Most elegant.

R. pisifera. Pea-fruited variety; one of the most hardy of its class.

R. plumosa (Plume-like). Very compact-growing, with small, bright green leaves and short, slender branches.

R. —, var. aurea. Handsomely variegated with yellow.

R. —, var. argentea (Silver-Spotted Plume-like).

R. squarrosa (Squarrose-Leaved). Evidently a heath-leaved form of some species heretofore described; resembles the *Thuya ericoides* in character.

TAXUS adpressa (Japan Yew). A low, spreading shrub, with short, acute, dark green leaves and pale pink berries.

T. baccata (English Yew). Densely branched; can be trimmed into any shape.

T. —, var. aurea variegata (Golden-Variegated Yew). Very handsome; leaves mostly edged with golden yellow.

T. —, var. erecta (*T. stricta*). (Erect Yew.) Erect, dense-growing, with small, dark, shining leaves, thickly set on the branches.

TAXUS —, var. fastigiata (Irish Yew). Of close, erect habit, with dark green foliage.

THUYA gigantea (Giant Arborvitæ). Grows from 40 to 50 feet high, with long, flexible branches and bright, glossy green foliage.

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). Commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

T. —, var. aurea (George Peabody Arborvitæ). Of the same habit as the type, but with the edges of the young growth gold-colored.

T. —, var. compacta (Parson's Compact Arborvitæ). Dwarf, dense and neat habit; grows 3 to 4 feet high; best for cemeteries; also excellent for hedges.

T. —, var. Little Gem. A veritable dwarf, making an inch of growth a year, and broader than high.

T. —, var. globosa (Globe-Headed Arborvitæ). Forms a dense, round shrub of handsome appearance.

T. —, var. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ). Dwarf, globular; has bright green foliage.

T. —, var. Sibirica (Siberian Arborvitæ). Exceedingly hardy, keeping its color well in winter.

T. —, var. Tom Thumb. A dwarf variety remarkable for its slow growth and symmetrical habit.

T. —, var. Vervæneana (Vervæne's Arborvitæ). A distinct and handsome yellow-marked variety.

T. —, var. Victoriae. Has silver-tipped shoots.

HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

PRICE: 50 cts. to \$1, according to size and variety.

ANDROMEDA Catesbæi. Foliage large, glossy, light green; flowers white. Very much used in connection with rhododendrons.

A. floribunda. Flowers in large, white panicles, over dense, dark mass of evergreen foliage. This plant forms a round, handsome, compact, dwarf subject, and is one of the most valuable varieties of this whole family.

A. Japonica. Very rich, smooth foliage, and drooping racemes of pure white blossoms of great beauty. A superb species from Japan, of great hardiness.

AZALEA amœna. An evergreen species. Leaves small, almost round, dark green, turning almost black in winter. It is a dwarf, compact grower. Covered entirely in May with enveloping masses of rich, purplish red double flowers. It is especially adapted for fringing rhododendron groups, or for bedding on a lawn.

A. Mollis. Of dwarf, bush-like habit, with light green leaves, somewhat larger than those of other Azaleas. The flowers are large and showy, being 1½ to 3 inches in diameter, and appear in bunches on the ends of the shoots. The flowers are various shades of red and yellow; they bloom about the middle of May. Very effective when planted in masses along the edges of rhododendron beds, the dark green leaves of the rhododendrons making a strong background for the bright colors of the Azaleas.

A. pontica. The well-known "Ghent Azalea," existing in many colors. Hardy and beautiful when in bloom, it is a favorite with planters. It is largely used for planting in beds with rhododendrons, or with *Azalea Mollis*.

BUXUS Nana (Dwarf Box). Valuable for edging. Fine stock. Price, \$4 to \$5 per 100. Special rates per 1,000.

CRATÆGUS pyracantha (Evergreen Thorn). A shrub of rather straggling growth, bearing bunches of white flowers in May and orange-colored berries in the autumn.

DAPHNE cneorum. A spreading, almost trailing shrub, forming pretty, green clumps. Early in May it produces heads of rosy pink flowers.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. A beautiful Evergreen, having shiny, green leaves, and thriving well in positions that have little sunlight in winter.

E. —, var. variegatus. Leaves edged with white. All of these kinds need to be sheltered from sunlight in winter.

ILEX opaca (American Holly). The leaves are not as dark a green as those of the English species, but its hardiness and red berries make it very desirable.

I. crenata (Japanese Holly). A beautiful little Holly from Japan; entirely hardy; foliage size of the box plant, of bushy, pyramidal habit.

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel). A beautiful native bush, bearing bunches of pinkish white buds opening into pure white flowers. They are in their prime about the middle of June.

MAHONIA aquifolia. Valued for its shiny green leaves and clusters of yellow flowers, which open toward the close of April. In late fall and winter the foliage turns to bronzy scarlet. Mahonias are useful for planting in masses or in the woods.

M. Japonica. This has broader foliage than the above, but it does not color up in winter. Both thrive well in both shady and open places.

RHODODENDRONS. See page 8.

LARGE TREES. FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT AND SCREENING UNSIGHTLY VIEWS

We have growing in our Nurseries extra large specimens of various kinds of trees suitable for immediate effect, which, considering their size and quality, we offer at moderate prices.

There is a growing demand for large trees, as many people do not wish to wait years before getting the benefit of their plantings. The extra value of large trees over small ones is well worth the difference in cost and planting. Our large trees have been transplanted several times in the nursery, lift with strong, fibrous roots, and transplant successfully.

Prices given on application, according to selection and variety.

Choice Specimens for Lawn and Park Planting.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

See descriptions on pages 1 to 4.

ACER colchicum rubrum (Red Colchicum Maple).

A. Wierii laciniatum (Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple).

BETULA alba (European White Birch).

B. pendula laciniata (Cut-Leaved Weeping).

CORNUS florida (White-Flowering Dogwood).

FAGUS Americana (American Beech).

F. purpurea (Purple-Leaved Beech).

F. —, var. Riversii (Rivers' Purple Beech).

F. sylvatica (European Beech).

GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree).

SALISBURIA adiantifolia (Gingko, or Maidenhair Tree).

EVERGREENS.

See descriptions on pages 4 to 6.

ABIES Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce).

A. excelsa (Norway Spruce).

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir).

A. orientalis (Oriental Spruce).

A. pectinata (Silver Fir).

BUXUS. Our stock of Tree Box, green and variegated, is large and fine, ranging from 4 to 6 feet in height and diameter.

PINUS Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine).

P. strobus (White Pine).

RETINOSPORA argentea. **R. filifera.**

R. obtusa nana. **R. pisifera.**



European Beech at Mount Airy Nurseries.

RETINOSPORA plumosa. **R. —, var. aurea.**

THUYA aurea, var. Geo. Peabody (Golden Arborvitæ).

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitæ).

T. plicata (Nees' Plicate Arborvitæ).

T. Vervæneana (Vervæne's Arborvitæ).

T. Victorix (Queen Victoria's Arborvitæ).

For Screening Unsightly Views, and for Immediate Effect in Tall Hedges.

We offer most of the following varieties in large quantities. While they are not perfect specimens, yet when planted closely for screens or hedges they are just as good as trees of perfect form for these purposes, and cost very much less. Special low prices given on application. Parties wishing such trees will do well to correspond with us.

EVERGREENS.

For descriptions, see pages 4 to 6.

ABIES Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce).

A. excelsa (Norway Spruce).

PINUS Austriaca (Austrian Pine).

P. strobus (White Pine). **P. sylvatica** (Scotch Pine).

RETINOSPORA argentea. **R. filifera.**

R. plumosa. **R. pisifera.**

R. —, var. aurea. **R. squarrosa.**

THUYA occidentalis (American Arborvitæ).

T. plicata (Nee's Plicate Arborvitæ).

T. Vervæneana (Vervæne's Arborvitæ).

Specimen Large Trees for Avenue, Street or Park Planting.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

For descriptions, see pages 1 to 4.

- ACER dasycarpum** (Silver-Leaved Maple).
A. platanoides (Norway Maple).
A. pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple).
A. saccharinum (Sugar Maple).
ÆSCULUS hippocastanum (White-Flowering Horse Chestnut).

FRAXINUS Americana (American White Ash).
F. excelsior (European Ash).

PLATANUS orientalis (Oriental Plane).

QUERCUS rubra (Red Oak).
Q. robur (English Oak).

POPULUS fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar).
P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar).

HARDY RHODODENDRONS.

This magnificent class of plants demands special notice. We cannot recommend them too highly; no fine grounds are complete without them. When planted and grouped with taste and judgment, their



A Glimpse of a Hardy Rhododendron Border.

landscape effect is strikingly beautiful. They are not more costly than other choice evergreen shrubs, and should be planted in bold clumps where they can have room for full development. The more select varieties, with flowers varying from creamy white to dark purple, and pure rose to deep, rich crimson, make a charming group for some choice spot in close proximity to the dwelling. The hardy Maximum and Catawbiense sorts, with their varieties, glorify the landscape where grand masses of color are required. They thrive and flower freely in any soil free from lime or gravel. There can be no question, however, as to the superiority of fibrous loam; the top-spit of an old pasture taken off to the depth of from 4 to 6 inches we have found best. The Rhododendron can be transplanted with safety any time during the year except midwinter. Mulching in the summer months is essential to the well-being of the shrubs. Year-old leaves make an excellent mulch.

We have long made a specialty of these beautiful plants, and have the largest and finest stock of specimens in this country.

We import largely every year small plants from the best English growers, and grow only the hardiest varieties, which will stand the extremes of our climate. By frequent transplantings in our nurseries they become thoroughly acclimated and well rooted, so that when dug they lift with a large ball of earth about the roots. We can confidently vouch for their hardiness and certainty to bloom.

Our plants vary in size from 1 to 6 feet, are bushy, well budded, and we are able to compete in quantity and price with any nursery growing plants that will compare with our specimens.

PRICES, according to size and selection, from \$1.50 to \$7.50 each. Special quotations by the 100 on application.

NAMED HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

- Album elegans.** Very large; white.
Blandyanum. Bright cherry.
Chancellor. Rich purple.
Caractacus. Rich crimson.
Everestianum. Rosy lilac; crimped; good form.
Gloriosum. Large; bluish; good habit.
Giganteum. Large; rosy crimson.
Mrs. John Clutton. Fine white.

- Nivaticum.** White.
Perspicuum. Clear white.
Roseum elegans. Rich rose; one of the best.
Rhododendron Catawbiense. A type from which the hardy named varieties originated. It forms a broad, dense bush, with handsome dark green foliage; flowers large, of clear lilac, spotted with purple. Valuable for use in large groups for effect.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

PRICES, except otherwise noted, from 25 to 35 cts. each, according to variety, for choice selected plants. Special prices per 100 on application. Low rates in quantity for small sizes.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE HARDY SHRUBS.

The following collections consist of our selection of the best shrubs for foliage and flowers, and give a succession of bloom. They are selected, strong and well-rooted plants.

GEM COLLECTION, 50 assorted Shrubs, for.....\$10 00
QUEEN COLLECTION, 100 assorted Shrubs, for.....\$18 00

AMORPHA fruticosa (Shrubby Amorphia, or Wild Indigo). Flowers bluish purple, in June and July.

ANDROMEDA Mariana (Stagger Bush). A fine ornamental deciduous species, with numerous clusters of bell-shaped white flowers.

A. racemosa. The waxen white flowers are in long racemes on the under side of the branches.

AMELANCHIER botryapium. Quite a large shrub, sometimes grown as a small tree.

AMYGDALUS nana (Flowering Almond). The long shoots of this shrub are full of double blossoms about 1 inch in diameter. About May 1. We have both white and pink-flowering.

BERBERIS Thunbergii (Japanese Berberry). A dwarf and spreading Japanese species of rounded growth, with small, compact foliage. Late in May the white flowers appear, followed by a profusion of berries, which hold their deep scarlet color all winter. The foliage also colors brilliantly in autumn. Very desirable as an ornamental hedge, or for planting in masses.

B. —, var. purpurea (Purple-Leaved Berberry).

B. vulgaris (Common Berberry). Has pretty yellow flowers, is of erect growth, and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. The purplish red berries cover the plant nearly all winter.

CALLICARPA Japonica. Bears light purplish flowers in May, followed by beautiful violet-purple berries in the fall.

C. purpurea. A Chinese species, resembling the above, but superior in all respects.

CALYCANTHUS florida (Carolina Allspice). Known as the Sweet Shrub, from the agreeable odor of its wood; has double, chocolate-colored flowers.

CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). Hardy, tall-growing, not unlike a laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped, yellow flowers.

CEANOTHUS Americanus (Jersey Tea). A small shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in crowded panicles, in June.

COLUTEA arborescens (Tree Colutea). Delicate, acacia-like foliage, with yellow flowers and reddish pods in autumn.



Japanese Lilac. (See page 11.)

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe Tree). One of the most ornamental of shrubs, producing racemes of fringe-like white flowers. 50 cts.

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A large shrub, bearing profuse, upright spikes of yellowish white flowers.

CORCHORUS Japonica (Kerria). A fine old shrub of spreading habit; double, yellow blossoms.

CORNUS alba (C. stolonifera). (Red-twigged Dogwood.) Bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots turn deep red.

C. alternifolia (Blue Dogwood). An extremely pretty, large shrub, with white flowers, followed by deep blue berries.

C. Mas (Cornelian Cherry). Bears a profusion of small yellow flowers very early in spring. They are followed by bright red, cherry-like berries.

C. sanguinea (Red-Branched Dogwood). Conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red.

C. —, var. variegata. Variegated foliage.

CORNUS sericea. Red-stemmed; a late bloomer; has corymbs of white flowers late in June, and blue berries in October.

CORYLUS avellana, var. **atropurpurea** (Purple-Leaved Filbert). Conspicuous; has large, dark purple leaves. 50 cts.

COTONEASTER buxifolia (Box-Leaved Coton-easter). A small shrub from northern India, with small leaves and scarlet berries.

C. microphylla (Small-Leaved Coton-easter). Leaves dark green. Fine for covering walls, etc.

CYDONIA (Japan Quince). The large, brilliant flowers are among the first spring blossoms, and appear in great profusion, covering every branch

DESMODIUM Japonicum (Podocarpum). This is really herbaceous, but it pushes up from the base so shrub-like that it is generally classed with shrubs; flowers white, in September.

D. penduliflorum. Of the same character as the last, but bearing sprays of rose-colored flowers a few days earlier.

DEUTZIA. The hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render this Japanese genus deservedly popular.

D. crenata. Single, white flowers.

D. —, var. **Double Pink.**

D. gracilis. Of quite dwarf, bushy habit. The racemes of white flowers completely cover the plant.

D. Lemoinei. An important new hardy Deutzia. The flowers are nearly two-thirds longer than the well known *D. gracilis*, pure white, and borne in pyramidal heads, which densely cover the plant. 50 cts.

D., Pride of Rochester. Flowers double; white, tinged pink.

DIERVILLA, or **Weigela amabilis.** Large foliage, pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn.

D. hortensis nivea (White-Flowering Weigela). Of dwarf, spreading habit; has large foliage and a profusion of pure white flowers.

D. hortensis rubra. Deep rose-colored flowers.

D. venosa variegata. A dwarf grower, forming a compact bush; the variegation is light yellow, turning to white; flowers deep rose.

ELÆAGNUS longipes. Has small, yellowish white flowers, followed by edible, amber-colored berries, somewhat larger than currants.

EUONYMUS atropurpureus (American Burning Bush). The strawberry-colored seeds remain on the tree nearly all winter.

E. Europæus (European Burning Bush). Has seeds of a lighter yellow.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Bears racemes of large white flowers, which cover the bush in May.

FORSYTHIA Fortunei (Golden Bell; Fortune's Forsythia). Bright yellow flowers.

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Somewhat pendulous in habit.

F. viridissima. Of stiffer, more bush-like growth.

GENISTA scoparia (Scotch Broom). Leaves few and small; stems and branches are bright green. The yellow, pea-shaped flowers open the last days of May, and completely cover the plant.

HALESIA tetraptera (Snowdrop Tree; Silver Bell). A beautiful large shrub, with pretty white, bell-shaped, drooping flowers in spring.

HIBISCUS (Althæa, or Rose of Sharon). An exceedingly cheerful shrub, with a profusion of white, rose, and purple flowers during the summer and autumn months.

HYDRANGEA. The native species are handsome shrubs of medium size, with fine, large leaves, gener-

ally of a light green color, and perfectly hardy. The recent introductions from Japan and China are particularly interesting and valuable. *H. paniculata grandiflora* is remarkable in foliage and flower, and, being perfectly hardy, is a great acquisition. With this exception, the other Japanese varieties, like *H. hortensis*, require protection in winter. These should be grown in pots or boxes, wintered in the cellar, and in summer placed along walks, under the shade of trees. *H. Otaksa* is a marvel in its way, and is specially adapted for this purpose.

ITEA Virginica. A pretty native shrub, bearing racemes of white flowers in mid-June. In the fall the foliage changes to rich crimson.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet). Almost an evergreen; grows freely in all soils; is compact and regular; bears shearing to any extent.

L. Ibota (New Japanese Privet). Large, white, fragrant flowers, borne lavishly; foliage large, glossy.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Has fine foliage, vigorous growth and excellent habit. Succeeds in almost any situation, and is the most popular hedge plant. Special prices per 100 and 1,000.

L. vulgare (Common Privet). Shining green leaves and spikes of white flowers. Valuable for massing and hedges, but not so large as the California Privet.

LONICERA fragrantissima (Bush Honeysuckle). Greatly valued for its sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear very early in spring

L. Tatarica, Yellow-Berried (Tartarian Honeysuckle).

PÆONIAS, TREE. Instead of dying down to the ground every winter, like the herbaceous sorts, these grow into hard-wooded shrubs. They make showy bushes, for planting among shrubbery. \$1 and \$2.

PAVIA macrostachya (Smooth-Fruited, or Dwarf White Horse Chestnut). A beautiful spreading shrub, producing many large, showy spikes of flowers in July and August. 50 cts.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Mock Orange). A prime favorite with planters because of its sprays of sweet-scented white flowers, in early June.

P. —, var. **aureus.** Dwarf and compact, with light golden leaves.

P. grandiflorus. A large-flowered, strong-growing sort, perhaps the best of all.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. A useful shrub, bearing golden yellow flowers from July through summer.

RHAMNUS Caroliniana (Carolina Buckthorn). The small white flowers make little display, but in the fall it is full of red berries; leaves lustrous green.

R. cathartica (Common Buckthorn). A very useful hedge plant.

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides. Bears white flowers on the ends of its twigs for a long season.

RHUS aromatica (Sumach). Of spreading growth, bearing heads of greenish yellow flowers. In autumn the foliage changes from green to scarlet. It will grow in poor soil, and is sometimes found in crevices of rocks, completely covering them. The orange-red berries are ripe in June.

R. copallina (Shining Sumach). The lustrous green leaves change to rich crimson in autumn. It bears heads of greenish yellow flowers in August, which are very ornamental.

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke-Tree). Has a profusion of mist-like flowers in midsummer.

R. glabra laciniata (Cut-Leaved Sumach). Deeply cut, fern-like leaves, changing in autumn to deep red. Fine. 50 cts.

RIBES aureum (Yellow-Flowering Currant). Shining, glaucous leaves; yellow flowers.

RIBES sanguineum (Crimson-Flowering Currant). Deep red flowers in early spring.

R. Gordonianum (Gordon's Currant). A valuable and profuse flowering variety. Flowers crimson and yellow. May.

RUBUS crataegifolius. Of robust, erect habit; foliage changes to dark red in autumn; bright red fruit in July.

R. fruticosus laciniatus (Cut-Leaved, or Parsley-Leaved Bramble). Low, trailing; foliage glossy, deeply cut and quite ornamental.

R. odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). Large-lobed leaves and beautiful pink or purple clusters of fragrant blossoms all summer.

SAMBUCUS aurea (Golden Elder). Bright-colored leaves, distinct and permanent in summer; may be trained into compact form. Valuable for giving tone and color in contrast with other shrubs.

S. variegata (Variegated-Leaved Elder). Very showily marked.

SPIRÆA Billardi. Bears spikes of rosy pink flowers, from June through the summer.

S. Bumalda. Bears numerous flat heads of rosy pink flowers from June until the close of autumn.

S. —, var. Anthony Waterer. A choice new variety, making a shapely bush, 2 to 3 feet high. The broad heads of flowers are deep pink; if cut off as they fade, the bloom will continue from late June through the season. Desirable for edging shrubbery, for masses, or for single specimens.

S. callosa. Flowers pink, in large, flat heads. It blooms in early July, and continues for several weeks.

S. —, var. alba. Of dwarf growth; flowers white.

S. opulifolia. Flowers white, opening in flat heads in early June.

S. —, var. aurea. Like the preceding, but with golden foliage, which is exceedingly pretty in spring.

S. prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). The pretty double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the leafless stems, about May 1.

S. Reevesii. The beautiful clusters of white flowers appear about May 20.

S. Thunbergii. Has single white flowers, in bunches; leaves narrow; very graceful; branches somewhat drooping.

S. Van Houttei. Flowers white, in bunches, appearing in great quantities about May 15. Desirable for massing.

STYRAX Japonica. A low-growing shrub from Japan; small dogwood-like leaves and smooth bark; branches horizontal and very picturesque. Small white bell-shaped flowers, hanging along the branches. 50 cts.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (White-Fruited Snowberry). Valued for its white berries in the fall. Very ornamental when planted in masses.

S. vulgaris. Has smaller red berries, more thickly clustered along the stems.

SYRINGA Emodi (Lilac). This species differs from the garden Lilac. It has large, shiny foliage and loose heads of whitish flowers. It blooms in early June, and is particularly useful on this account, other Lilacs being out of flower then.

SYRINGA Japonica alba (New Japanese Lilac). Flowers in immense pure white trusses. Perfectly hardy; of upright, vigorous growth; one of the finest shrubs from Japan.

S. —, Doctor Bretschneider. The flowers are a dark lavender, and are borne in such profusion that the plants, when in bloom, are a truly magnificent sight.

S. Josikæa. Resembles *S. Emodi*, but has dark lilac flowers; blooms in early June. Distinct and valuable.

S. Pekinensis pendula. A drooping form of the privet-flowered section; pretty when grafted on tall stems. 75 cts.

S. Persica (Persian Lilac). Of slender growth, profuse blooming; flowers light purple, in open heads, completely covering the bush.

S. —, var. alba. Has whitish lilac flowers.

S. villosa. From Japan. Large, full panicles of fragrant white flowers and purplish red or rose-colored buds. Plants flower young and profusely, two or three weeks later than other Lilacs.

S. vulgaris. This and its varieties are the true old garden lilacs. Flowers purple, in early May.

S. —, var. alba. Flowers white.

S. —, var. Charles X. Purple, with reddish tint.

S. —, var. President Grevy. Flowers a beautiful blue; large, double, three-fourths of an inch across; panicles nearly a foot long.

TAMARIX (Tamarisk). These are very beautiful shrubs, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes. They are invaluable for planting by the seaside.

T. Africana (African Tamarisk). Fine, feathery foliage and pink flowers.

T. Chinensis. Vigorous, upright, with delicate, bright green foliage and rose-colored flowers in September.

T. Indica. A robust, rapid-growing variety.

VIBURNUM dentatum (Arrowwood). Glossy handsome leaves; white flowers in spring and fine steel-blue berries in fall. 50 cts.

V. opulus (Bush Cranberry). Hydrangea-like flowers and brilliant red berries late in fall. Resembles *Plicatum* in wood and foliage.

V. —, var. sterilis (Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree). Well known.

V. plicatum (Plicate Viburnum, or Japanese Snowball). Of moderate, compact growth; leaves rich, dark green; flower-balls very solid, whiter than on the common variety, and lasting much longer. 50 cts.

V. tomentosum. A very handsome shrub of the single or fertile form of *V. plicatum*. Its dark, plicated foliage and massive cymes of bloom, which appear late in summer, are not equaled by any other shrub. 50 cts.

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. A rare and beautiful shrub from central China. In April or May it is literally covered with long racemes of white flowers. It flowers very young. 50 cts.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Fine stock of different sizes of the following sorts by the hundred or thousand. Prices on application. We make a specialty of **CALIFORNIA PRIVET**, from 1 to 5 feet.

DECIDUOUS—Berberry, Buckthorn, Honey Locust, Hibiscus, Lilac, Osage Orange, Japan Quince, California and European Privet.

EVERGREENS—American and Siberian Arborvitæ, *Crataegus oxyacantha* and *pyracantha*, Hemlock and Norway Spruce.

HARDY VINES AND CLIMBERS.

PRICE: 20 to 35 cts. each. Low rates in quantity.



Hall's Honeysuckle.

LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Double; pure white; very fine.

Gipsy Queen. Single; very dark purple, with reddish tinge.

Henryi. Single, white, large and showy flowers.

Jackmanni. Single, purple; justly popular.

Lanuginosa candida. Single, white; one of the finest of its kind.

Madame Baron-Veillard. Single; light rose, with lilac shading; flowers large and very handsome; plant vigorous.

Madame Edouard Andre. Single, crimson; valuable; distinctly new colors.

Ramona. Single, lavender-blue; large and fine.

PANICLED SMALL-FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

C. graveolens. Single; flowers bright yellow, about the size of *C. paniculata*, lasting through late summer till frost.

C. paniculata. Single, white; of extremely rapid growth; flowers small, but borne lavishly in large panicles; delightfully fragrant.

EUONYMUS radicans. This is a self-clinging vine, slow growing until it gets well started. It clings to walls, as ivy does.

E. —, var. variegata. Very fine trailing vine with clinging tendrils. Handsome, compact, variegated, small leaves.

HEDERA Helix (English Ivy). Hardy here, and grows especially well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings, where it gets no sun in winter. Desirable for covering of graves.

LONICERA Belgica (Monthly Honeysuckle). Flowers pink in bud, creamy when expanded.

L. brachypoda (Japanese Evergreen). Dense growing; leaves shining, evergreen; blooms freely in June.

L. —, var. aurea reticulata. Golden-leaved. Not so strong a grower as preceding.

L. Halleana. Excellent where a rapid grower is wanted. The yellow flowers come late in June, continuing through summer and fall.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Strong and rapid growing, with showy scarlet flowers all summer.

LYCIUM Chinense (Matrimony Vine). A neat, half-climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers in summer, and heavily laden with beautiful scarlet berries in the fall.

WISTARIA alba. Pure white flowers in clusters; similar in habit to *W. Chinensis*.

W. Chinensis. The favorite variety; produces pendulous clusters of violet-blue blossoms, richly perfumed.

W. magnifica. Very hardy, of rapid growth, with immense clusters of beautiful lilac or pale blue flowers.

ACTINIDIA polygama. A strong-growing Japanese vine, with rather large leaves, and bearing white, purple-centered flowers.

AKEBIA quinata. A rapid-growing, beautiful vine, with five-fingered leaves and plum-colored, sweet-scented flowers late in April.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii. A climber for brick or stone walls; the beautiful olive-green leaves change to bright scarlet in autumn.

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A rapid grower; the dark foliage changes to scarlet in fall.

ARISTOLOCHIA siphon (Pipe-Vine or Dutchman's Pipe). A rapid grower, bearing curious brownish colored flowers; leaves very large. 50 cts.

BIGNONIA radicans (Common Trumpet-Vine). A strong-growing native vine, clinging tightly to whatever its growing shoots touch, and bearing clusters of large scarlet flowers in midsummer.

CELASTRUS scandens. Our native species, known as Staff-Vine, Bitter-Sweet, etc. The scarlet fruit hangs on the vine all through the winter.

CLEMATIS. (Virgin's Bower.)

Unsurpassed for trellises, verandas, etc., where brilliancy of flower is appropriate. The native kinds are most effective when planted with young trees or shrubs and allowed to grow naturally. All require a good, rich, loamy soil, well mulched in winter.

CHOICE ROSES.

Selected from our general list. We have space for some only of the new Roses, Hybrid Perpetuals and Hardy Climbers. The Hybrid Perpetuals are the most satisfactory for the formation of Rose beds and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties are desired. They are of easy culture, and thrive best in any soil carefully top-dressed with stable manure in the fall. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back all weak shoots.

PRICE, except where noted, 25 to 50 cts. each. Lower rates in quantity.

Anna de Diesbach. Large, bright carmine flowers; fragrant. One of the hardiest.

Alfred Colomb. Full globular flowers of carmine-crimson; fragrant.

Baron de Bonstetten. Velvety maroon, shaded with deep crimson.

Baroness Rothschild. Large light pink flowers, with foliage close beneath.

Caroline Marniesse. Small blush-white flowers, borne in clusters. Blooms from early summer until frost.

Caroline de Sansal. Large, flat, flesh-colored flowers. Very hardy.

Clio. Flesh color. Has the most delicate texture and coloring imaginable; of beautiful globular form and striking size. Vigorous, perfectly hardy; flowers freely all season.

Coquette des Alps. Flowers large, full, finely formed; pure white; very hardy and beautiful.

Coquette des Blanchés. Flowers medium size; snow-white; blooms all through the season.

Earl of Dufferin. Flowers large, full, finely formed; deep velvety crimson, shaded with maroon.

Fisher Holmes. Flowers extra large, full, very sweet; dark, rich scarlet, shaded with crimson.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Flowers large, double; rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet.

Gracilis. Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses.

Helen Keller. Brilliant rose; flowers large, very full and fragrant.

Hermosa. A constant bloomer, with small, bright rose-colored flowers. A good plant for bedding.

Jules Margottin. Full carmine-rose flowers. Growth vigorous; bloom free.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Large; silvery pink.

Madame Plantier. Pure white. One of the best white Roses for hedges or massing in shrubbery.

Magna Charta. Flowers extra large, full, double; clear rose-red, flushed with crimson.

Margaret Dickson. The most beautiful white rose grown. The buds are large, globular and especially handsome.

Marshall P. Wilder. Flowers large, full; bright crimson, richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant.

Maurice Bernardin. Flowers large, finely formed and fragrant; color delicately red.

Meteor. Flowers large, double, perfect in shape; color rich, dark, velvety crimson.

Mrs. John Laing. Flowers large, of elegant shape; soft, delicate pink, with satin luster.

Paul Neyron. Flowers very large; deep, clear rose. Growth strong; bloom free.

Persian Yellow. Flowers double and full; deep golden yellow; a free bloomer; the finest hardy yellow Rose grown.

Ulrich Brunner. Flowers extra large; rich crimson, flamed with scarlet.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle. Color pale blush.

Queen of the Prairies. Rosy red flowers.

Crimson Rambler. For description, see under cut.

Yellow Rambler. A promising new yellow climber. Flowers clear yellow, borne in clusters. A strong, rapid grower.

Pink Rambler. Clear, light red flowers.

White Rambler. Pure white.

SINGLE ROSES.

ROSA rugosa. From Japan. Foliage thick, shining, free from insect and mildew attacks. It thrives well on any soil, and in the salt spray near the ocean. The large, single flowers are borne in clusters during the summer, and followed in autumn by large, bright red hips. Desirable for groups and hedges.

R. —, alba. White flowers.

R. —, rubra. Deep rose flowers.

R. —, Madam G. Bruant. Flowers large, white, semi-double. The rich green foliage and clusters of long-pointed buds are especially beautiful.

R. setigera (Prairie Rose). A valuable climber with pink, single flowers. Fine for planting in shrubberies, natural hedge-rows, or to brighten swampy thickets. Flowers later than others, in July.

R. Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose; Trailing Rose). A distinct plant in all respects. It trails thickly along the ground, growing 10 to 15 feet in a season, and may be used as a carpet plant under taller shrubs. It makes a good climber when trained up. The foliage is small, thick and lustrous; flowers fragrant, single, creamy white, with golden stamens. Blooms in July, after most others are gone. Is a good plant for cemeteries or for carpeting bare spots where grass burns out. Pretty in bloom.



CRIMSON RAMBLER.

A strong, rapid-growing Rose, producing large trusses of bright crimson flowers. Very distinct and beautiful.

Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweetbriers.

(*Rosa rubiginosa*.)

These lovely hybrids, apart from their extreme beauty, are most interesting, being crosses between the Common Sweetbrier and various garden Roses. The foliage is deliciously scented; the flowers are of the most beautiful tints and produced in great profusion. They are perfectly hardy, even in the coldest situations. Bushes 4 or 5 years old send up shoots 10 to 15 feet high; these, when covered with flowers of the most delicate shades, have a gorgeous effect. We offer 6 of the best varieties, ranging from white to dark crimson in color.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

We can furnish a general list of this class of plants, but lack of space permits here the mention of only a few. Parties wishing an assortment of the most desirable sorts will do well to correspond with us.

PRICES: 10 cts. to 25 cts. each. Low rates per 100 and 1,000.



German Iris.

German Iris in a group of shrubs and flowers along a border in our Nurseries.

ANEMONE Japonica alba (White Japan Anemone, or Wind-Flower). Valuable; blooms from August to November. Beautiful white flowers in profusion, with large, golden yellow centers

A. —, var. Whirlwind (Double White Japan Anemone). Of strong habit, with healthy foliage; flowers from 2 to 3 inches across.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Extremely beautiful in flower and foliage. Valuable for border or cutting.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Free-blooming; clear golden yellow flowers.

FUNKIA (Day Lily). The large leaves, showy flowers, and the plants' hardiness insure them room in all gardens.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily). Lily-shaped flowers of coppery red and yellow.

H. fulva (Lemon Lily). Lemon-colored flowers, fine for planting among shrubbery.

HIBISCUS (Rose Mallow). One of the largest and showiest of herbaceous plants. Flowers large, bell-shaped, 6 to 9 inches in diameter, borne in great profusion from August to October. Red, Rose, White and Purple

HOLLYHOCKS. Superb collections of the finest double varieties and most brilliant colors.

IBERIS (Candytuft). Evergreen foliage, with numerous beautiful heads of white flowers.

IRIS Kämpferi. This beautiful Japanese species is the finest of all the hardy Irises. Flowers extra large, 6 to 8 inches in diameter; in various tints of purple, lavender and blue, illuminated with yellow and straw-color.

I. Germanica. Showy, broad-leaved Iris. Hardy and fine. Strong, flowering roots. See cut.

PEONIES, Herbaceous. We offer a splendid assortment in twelve distinct varieties, embracing all the leading shades, White, Pink, Crimson, Rose, Purple, etc.

PHLOX. Beautiful, free-blooming, upright border plants. Many varieties.

RUDBECKIA laciniata fl. pl. This double-flowering composite "**Golden Glow**" is one of the most desirable and useful of recent acquisitions. Planted individually or in masses, it is highly decorative. As a cut-flower it is very useful and keeps well. It flowers profusely, is absolutely hardy, and grows vigorously.

VINCA minor. Creeping habit; evergreen foliage; flowers blue. Adapted to covering bare spots, where grass will not grow, and in very shady places.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). The leaves form a cluster 1 to 2 feet high. The large, ivory-like flowers are produced in tall, ample, branching panicles, often containing 200 blooms. July, August. Beautiful when planted among rocks.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

25 cts. each. Extra clumps, 50 cts.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. A tall-growing, hardy Grass, with white plumes.

EULALIA Japonica. Green foliage; growth strong; fine for groups.

E. —, var. variegata. Leaves striped lengthwise; very showy.

E. —, var. zebrina. Leaves striped crosswise.

E. —, var. gracillima univittata. A remarkably graceful and delicate new form, with long, narrow, curving foliage; bright green, with a distinct whitish midrib.

GYNERIUM argenteum (Pampas Grass). Rather tender; requires protection.

PANICUM virgatum. Very graceful; a native species of slender growth.

PHALARIS arundinacea picta (Ribbon Grass). Of dwarf, creeping habit.

ARUNDO donax. Nothing can be finer than the aspect of this plant when allowed to spread out into a mass on the turf of gardens.



Herbaceous Peonies.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

We have given especial attention to the growing of Palms, Ferns, Dracænas, Crotons, Pandanus, Rubber Plants, etc., and have a large and fine stock of choice varieties for conservatory and house decoration. Full list of varieties and particulars given on application.



Latania Borbonica (Fan Palm).

IN PALMS we have a fine stock of *Arecas*, *Kentias*, *Latantias*, etc., selling at 50 cts. and upwards.

IN FERNS we offer the best hardy varieties, well established and in vigorous condition, from 15 cts. upwards.

IN DRACÆNAS we offer only a few varieties of known merit, such as *Alsace*, *Lorraine*, *Cantrelli*, *Indivisa*, *Massangeana*, etc., for from 25 cts. upwards.

IN CROTONS our stock is large and comprises many varieties beautifully marked and of great interest. 25 cts. and upwards.

IN PANDANUS our stock is confined to the two best and well-known varieties: *Utilis* and *Veitchii*. Price, 50 cts. and upwards.

IN RUBBER PLANTS we carry a large stock of fine plants of all sizes, at prices from 25 cts. to \$2.50, according to size.

BEDDING PLANTS.

We grow largely of the following varieties of Bedding Plants. Prices range from \$4 to \$6 per 100, according to variety and size of plants.

<i>Ageratums</i> ,	<i>Centaureas</i> ,
<i>Alyssums</i> ,	<i>Coleus</i> ,
<i>Asters</i> ,	<i>Geraniums</i> ,
<i>Abutilons</i> ,	<i>Lobelias</i> ,
<i>Acalyphas</i> ,	<i>Nasturtiums</i> ,
<i>Achyranthes</i> ,	<i>Petunias</i> ,
<i>Alternantheras</i> ,	<i>Pyrethrums</i> ,
<i>Cannas</i> ,	<i>Salvias</i> .

Our stock of **GERANIUMS** consists of 20 of the choicest and best varieties. Special low prices given upon application.

CHOICE FRUITS.

Where space will admit, no home grounds should be without some choice fruits. Their moderate first cost, and the little care required in their culture, bring them within the reach of all.

We describe briefly the best of all hardy large and small fruits. We will give the benefit of our experience in the selection of the best to plant in your vicinity.

Our Trees of Bearing Age are desirable for those who do not wish to wait long for fruit crops.

APPLES.

30 cts. each, \$20 per 100; extra size, 50 cts. each, \$35 per 100; bearing age, \$1 each.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Early Harvest. Of medium size; pale yellow; subacid; productive.

Red Astrachan. An excellent Russian variety; bright red; pleasant, acid.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; sweet.

Yellow Transparent. Of medium size; sprightly subacid; bears early.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Duchess of Oldenburgh. A beautiful red-striped Apple of good size and quality.

Fall Pippin. Of large size and delicious quality; skin yellow; vigorous.

Gravenstein. Very large, handsomely striped; quality best, juicy and rich; strong and rapid grower.

Maiden's Blush. Waxen yellow, with beautiful blush; rich, vinous.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Baldwin. Large, dark red; good; productive; late keeper.

Ben Davis. Large, red-striped; pleasant subacid; yields heavily; late keeper.

Fallwater. Very large, golden green with red cheek; productive.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large, yellow and red; tender and juicy; productive.

King. Very large; yellow, striped with red; tender, rich and agreeable.

Northern Spy. Large, striped with red; very tender, juicy and fine-flavored.

Rhode Island Greening. Good for eating from hand or cooking. Large, light green; tender and rich.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, oblong; yellow, with sometimes a blush in the sun; crisp, juicy.

CRAB APPLES.

Transcendent. Beautiful bright red fruit; very productive.

Hyslop. Large, dark crimson; very desirable.

STANDARD PEARS.

50 cts. each, \$35 per 100; extra size, 75 cts. each, \$50 per 100; bearing age, \$1.50 each.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Bartlett. A fine productive Pear, and largely planted. One of the best.

Clapp's Favorite. Large and finely colored; rich and melting.

Wilder. Small; yellow with red cheek; delicious.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, with brownish cheek; melting, delicious.

Seckle. Small; russet, with crimson-red cheek; flavor rich; very desirable.

Sheldon. Large, sweet and juicy; excellent.

Vermont Beauty. Of medium size; yellow, with crimson cheek; juicy, melting; fine.

LATE VARIETIES.

Beurre de Anjou. Golden green; of good size; flavor rich; excellent keeper.

Kieffer. Fruit large, golden yellow, with red cheek; juicy, coarse-grained; excellent for canning; tree vigorous, yielding enormous crops.

Lawrence. Of medium size, dark yellow; sweet and melting; late keeper.

Winter Nelis. Of medium size; dull russet; quality good; slow grower, but a good bearer.

JAPAN PLUMS.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra size, 75 cts. each; bearing age, \$1.50 each.

Abundance. Beautiful amber color, with white bloom; a very early, abundant, annual bearer.

Burbank. Large, clear cherry-red; flesh yellow, melting, rich; vigorous and fruitful; ripens after Abundance.

Willard. Medium size; color red and attractive; vigorous and productive; very early.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLUMS.

50 cts. each, \$40 per 100; extra size, 75 cts. each; bearing age, \$1.50 each.

Bradshaw. A large red Plum, with rich yellow flesh; early.

German Prune. Skin purple; flesh juicy, vinous; productive.

Gull. Very large, deep bluish purple; flesh sweet and pleasant; a great and early bearer.

Imperial Gage. Large, greenish; juicy, rich.

Lombard. Medium size; violet-red; juicy; strong grower and heavy bearer.

Reine Claude. Large, greenish yellow; juicy, sugary, rich and excellent.

PEACHES.

25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Crawford's Early. Best yellow freestone.

Crawford's Late. Large, yellow; excellent.

Elberta. One of the largest and best of yellow-fleshed Peaches; adapted to all sections.

Mountain Rose. Flesh white, sweet, juicy; a very early and valuable freestone.

Oldmixon Free. Large, yellowish white; flesh rich, sugary; a valuable variety.

Steven's Rarripe. Very productive and high colored; one of the best late varieties.

Stump the World. Large, creamy white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, high-flavored.

Wonderful. Large, yellow-fleshed freestone.

Triumph. A new freestone of medium size and extra quality; flesh yellow; early. 50 cts.

CHERRIES.

50 cts. each, \$40 per 100; extra size, 75 cts. each; bearing size, \$1.50 each.

Black Tartarian. Large, black; juicy, rich, excellent.

Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red; one of the most valuable acid Cherries; fine for cooking.

Governor Wood. Large; early; white; a valuable sweet Cherry.

May Duke. Large; dark red; rich, but not sweet; early; fine for cooking.

Napoleon Bigarreau. A fine large, yellow Cherry, with red cheek; delicious.

Yellow Spanish. Large; firm, rich, sweet.

Windsor. Large; liver-colored; flesh firm, sweet.

QUINCES.

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Orange, or Apple. Large; bright yellow.

Champion. Large; very productive.

CURRANTS.

Fay's Prolific. The best of the red varieties; yields heavily. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

White Grape. The best white Currant; valuable for the table. \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing and Smith's Improved. Large; delicious; pale green. \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Industry. One of the best English sorts. Fruit large, dark red, fine flavored. 20c. ea., \$2 per doz.

RASPBERRIES.

RED AND YELLOW SORTS.

Cuthbert. Has large, firm, deep crimson fruit of best flavor. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Columbian. One of the best new sorts; very vigorous and hardy; fruit purplish red; delicious for table or canning. \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Golden Queen. Similar to Cuthbert in all points except color. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Miller. A very fine, early red berry; one of the firmest and best shippers. \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100.

BLACKCAPS.

75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Gregg. One of the largest, best, and handsomest hardy Blackcaps.

Ohio. Very profitable for drying and canning.

BLACKBERRIES.

75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Early Harvest. Early; small, but good.

Erie. Hardy and productive; sweet and rich.

Lawton, Kittatinny and Wilson's Early. The three best of the old varieties; very good.

Wilson, Jr. The largest of all Blackberries; an improvement on its parent, Wilson's Early.

STRAWBERRIES, RHUBARB
and ASPARAGUS.

We can supply strong plants and roots of the above, in best sorts, at reasonable prices.

GRAPE VINES.

Two-year-old vines, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Large vines, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

BLACK GRAPES.

Concord. The Grape for the million.

Moore's Early. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

Worden. A little earlier than Concord.

RED GRAPES.

Brighton. An early and very sweet Grape.

Catawba. Late, red; flavor rich, vinous.

Delaware. Popular in some sections.

WHITE GRAPES.

Green Mountain. Extra-early; quality best.

Niagara. Hardy, valuable, strong-growing, early.

GRASS SEED

FOR LAWNS AND GOLF LINKS.

OUR MIXED LAWN GRASS SEED is made up of highest grade seed, strictly pure, and can be relied upon. For new lawns, sow from 4 to 6 bushels per acre. For renovating old lawns, sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre. \$4 per bus.

SPECIAL MIXTURES OF PERMANENT GRASS SEED FOR GOLF LINKS, made up of pure, high grade seed:

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE.

For outlying grounds. \$3 per bus.

GOLF-GREEN MIXTURE.

For putting-greens; makes the finest green turf. \$4.50 per bus.

WE MAKE SPECIAL MIXTURES for high and low outlying grounds, adapted to climate, soil and location. Write us, giving area to be seeded, the proportion of high and low ground, and character of the soil. Special low rates in quantity.

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